IHS Natural Gas Supply and Demand

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The California Connection

Implications of IHS CERA's "Rising to the Challenge" for California Gas Markets



"Rising to The Challenge" – An IHS CERA Multi-Client study

- Led by Robert Ineson, Senior Director, North American Natural Gas, IHS CERA
- IHS Supply Capabilities
 - Used IHS well by well data representing over 1 million wells with data back to 1859
 - Production and Cost Analyzed for 121 plays
- IH\$ Integration
 - Production and Demand balanced within the GPCM model



Figure 1: Structure of GPCM Network Model

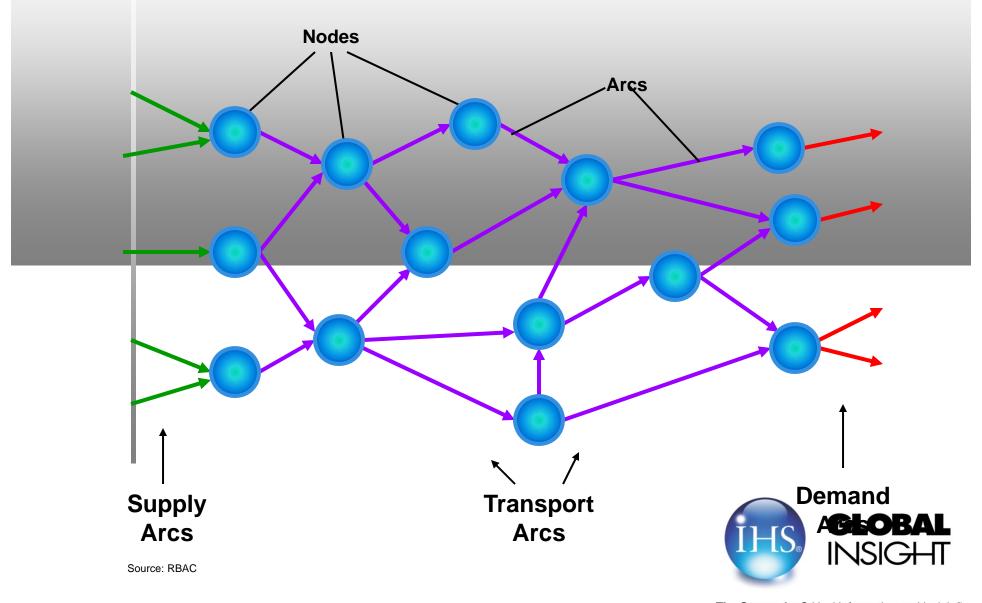
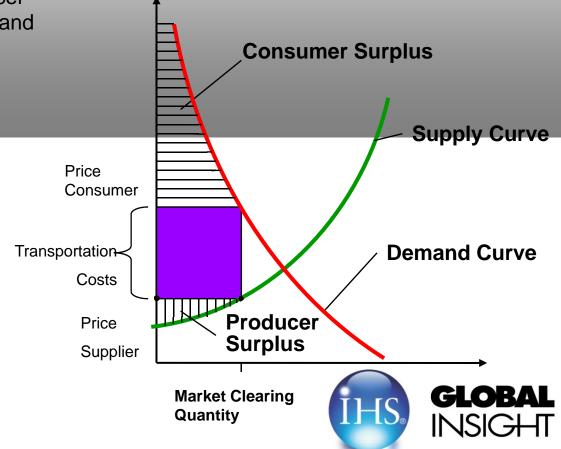


Figure 2: GPCM Objective Function

Objective function:

maximize consumer & producer surplus minus transportation and storage costs.



Source: RBAC

Figure 4: Illustration of Play Level Parameters

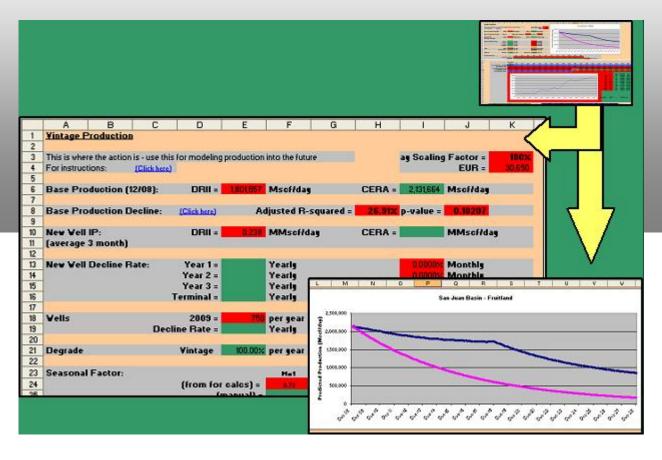




Figure 5: Illustration of Play to Region Consolidation

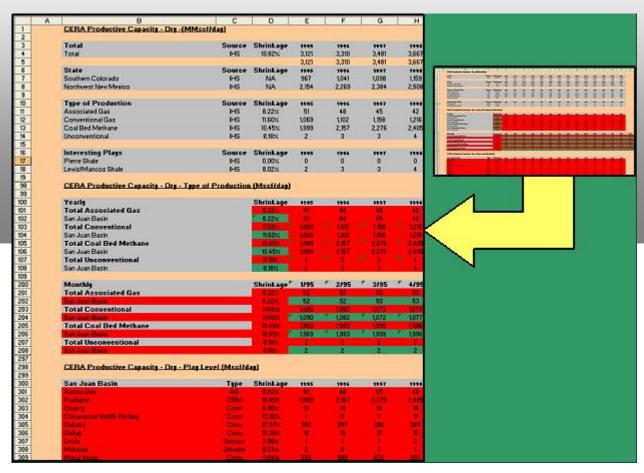




Figure 6: Reporting Capabilities

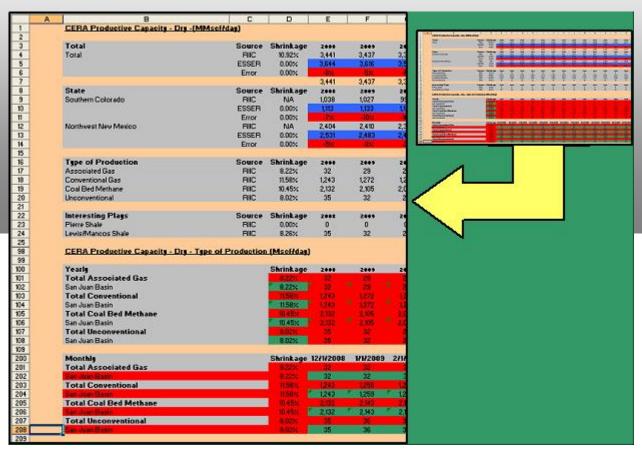
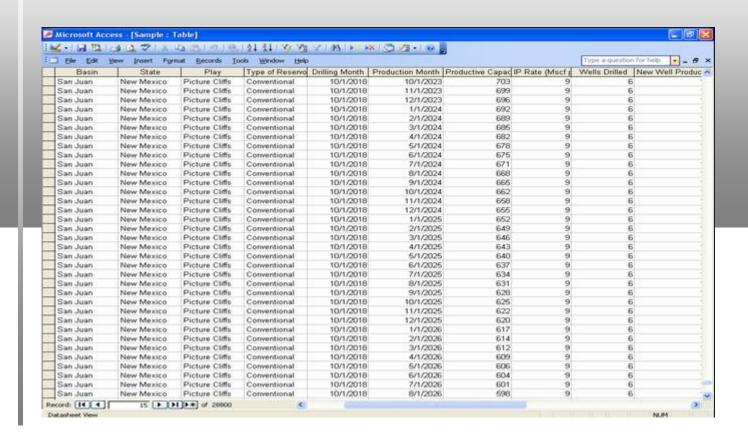




Figure 7: Access Database





Rising to The Challenge – An IHS CERA Multi-Client study

- California faces diversion of natural gas supplies to premium East Coast regions
 - Exacerbated by the decline in Canadian exports
 - The Rex East pipeline
 - Southeast demand growth



California Supply Risks: "Rising to The Challenge" – An IHS CERA Multi-Client study

- Most Supply growth west of the Mississippi but with most Demand growth east of the Mississippi – supply is diverted away from California
 - Demand centers on Coast, supply centers shifting from Gulf to inland shale plays
 - West to East flows cover shorter distances as shale expands versus prior expectation that Rockies would lead production growth
 - Key producing areas compete for market share in consuming regions – a portion east and a portion west

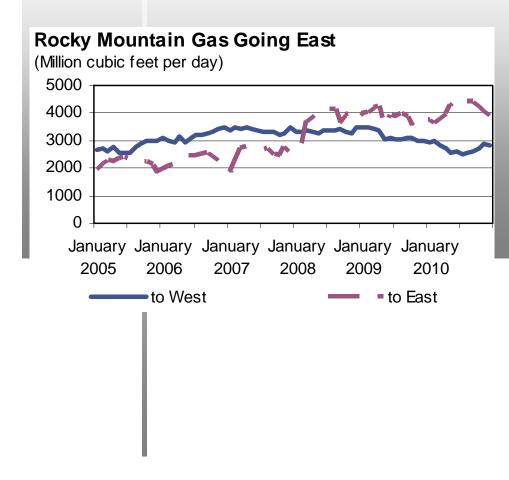


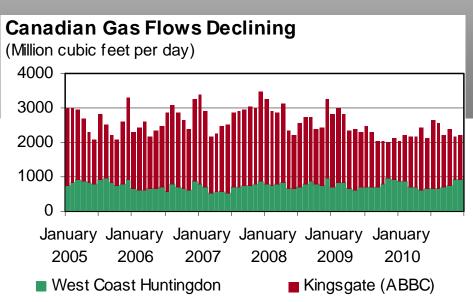
California Supply Risks: "Rising to The Challenge" – An IHS CERA Multi-Client study

- Rocky Mountains Looking to the East
 - Demand centers with premium prices are on East Coast
 - Rex East replaces declining Canadian exports with Rocky Mountain gas
 - Include Ruby pipeline (Opal to Malin) and a small expansion of Kern River (Opal to Bakersfield)
 - Rockies gas flows eastward to the extent of pipeline capacity with the residual supply serving the west
- Canadian Supply Declining
 - Canadian production falling while demand rises restricting exports but West Coast holds 2 to 3 bcf/day of supply – higher in summer
 - Net exports fall to 6.1 bcf/day in 2010



California Gas Flows Changing







California Supply Risks: "Rising to The Challenge" – An IHS CERA Multi-Client study

- Mid continent supplies flow to Midwest
 - Layout of pipeline grid ANR, NGPL, Panhandle, Northern Natural
 - Shale plays Woodford, Fayetteville, Barnett adding pipeline capacity focused upon the growing markets of the southeast
- Southern States Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana keep Gulf
 Coast gas at home
 - Demand of 25 bcf/day, Gulf Coast Supply of 15 bcf/day
 - Northbound flow from southern states about 12 bcf/day but will not grow
- LNG imports grow slowly
 - Concentrated in east coast terminals
 - Smaller, Opportunistic summer sales to Gulf Coast



The Economic Outlook

IHS Global Insight – World's Leading Economic Forecaster

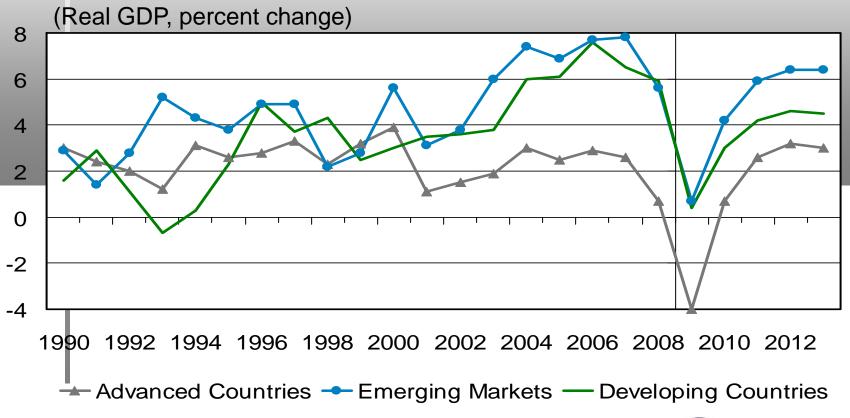


The Worst Global Recession in the Postwar Era

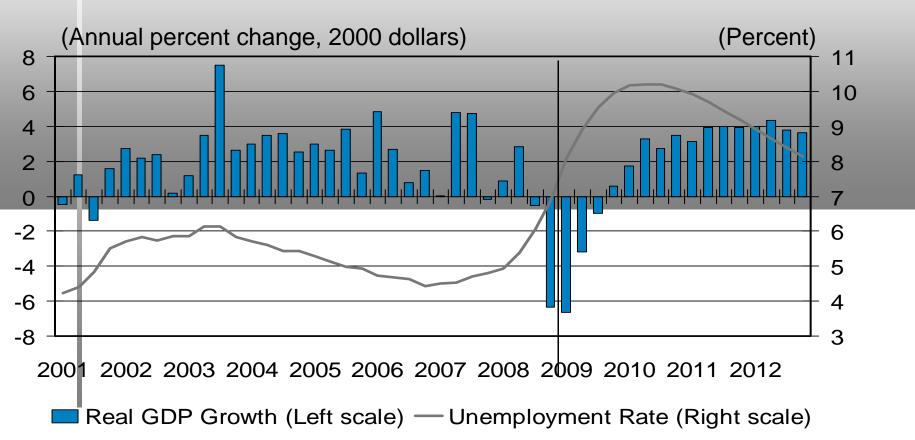
- The worldwide scope of this financial crisis is unprecedented
- Globalization of trade and capital flows has increased business cycle synchronization and volatility
- Monetary and fiscal stimuli will help to revive growth
- The world economy's precipitous decline will soon abate
- But a broad recovery is a year away
- Bottom Line: a deep recession in 2009, modest recovery in 2010, and a stronger rebound in 2011-12



It's Still a Two-Speed World Economy



Real GDP Growth and the Unemployment Rate





U.S. Economic Growth by Sector

(Percent change)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Real GDP	1.1	-3.5	1.4	3.5
Consumption	0.2	-0.9	1.7	2.4
Residential Investment	-21.0	-24.6	9.6	28.7
Bus. Fixed Investment	1.6	-18.8	-0.1	13.2
Federal Government	6.0	5.2	1.2	-3.7
State & Local Govt.	1.1	-1.9	-0.5	-0.8
Exports	6.2	-15.3	-0.1	9.2
Imports	-3.5	-13.8	5.8	7.7

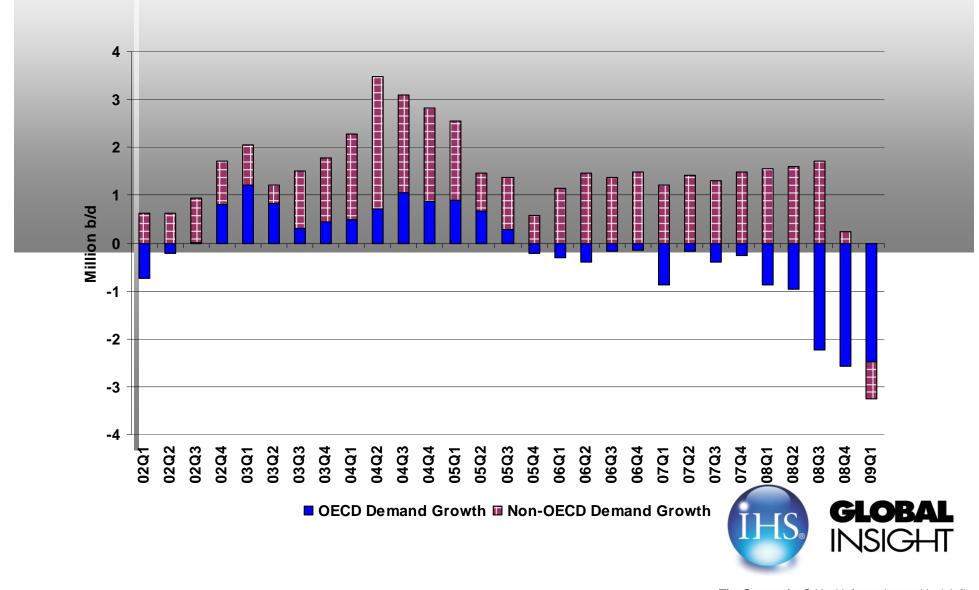


Oil Market Outlook

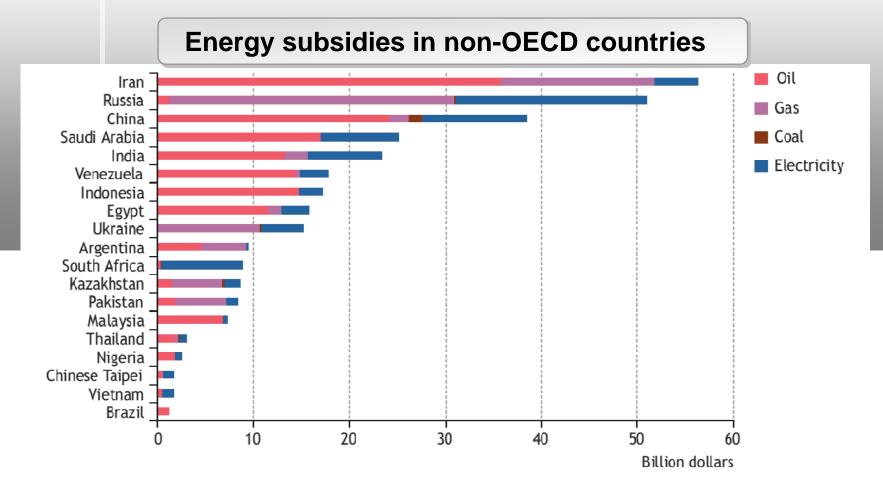
Energy Subsidies Exceed \$300 Billion World Wide



Non-OECD Countries Have Driven Recent Growth in Oil Demand



Consumers in Key Markets Were Insulated Against Price Rises



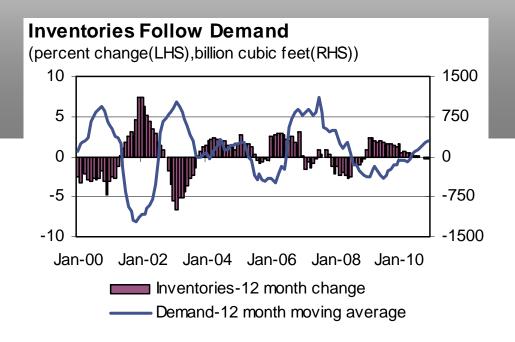


Natural Gas Outlook



Demand Fall Leads to Inventory Increase

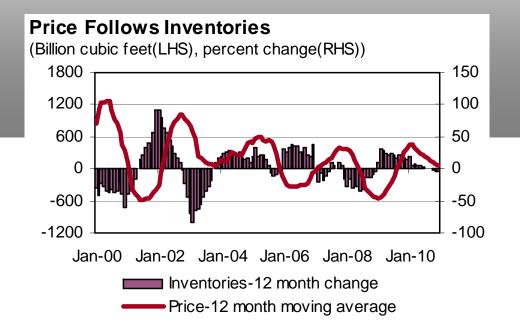
Inventory change lags demand





Demand Fall Leads to Inventory Increase and Inventory Increase Leads to Price Decline

Price change lags demand and inventories





Falling Demand, Falling Prices

Recession Upsets Natural Gas Balance

	2008	2009	Change			
Price(dollars per million Btu)						
Henry Hub	9.03	3.85	-57%			
Rig Count	1488	700	-53%			
Volumes(Billion Cubic Feet)						
Demand	23260	22520	-3.20%			
Production	20560	20210	-1.70%			
Inventories						
End March	1244	1656	37%			
End October	3393	3836	11%			
Summer Fill	2149	2180	1%			
LNG Imports	351	670	90%			

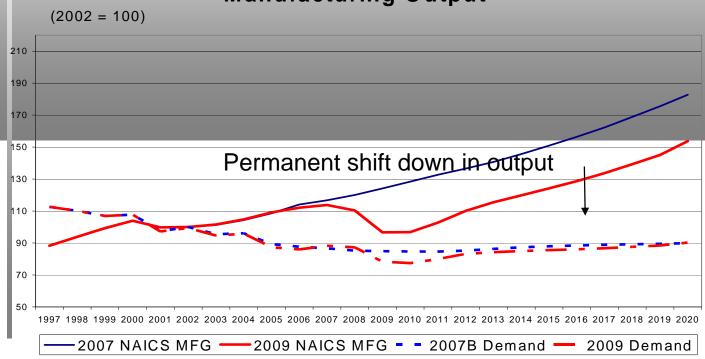
Bottom Line

- Demand began declining mid 2008, but production just starting to decline
- Inventories are hugely above year-ago levels and five-year averages
- Demand may decline further in 2009
- Prices reacting to weak economy, weak demand and high inventories
- Rig count crashing too late to balance market this summer
- Drilling slump may lead to production decline in 2010 and 2011, just when demand recovers



Longer term, natural gas demand is not expected to return to previously forecast levels.

Industrial Natural Gas Demand Delinked From Manufacturing Output





Thank you

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